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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/821,927	03/30/2001	Wei Liu	SP01-070	7675
22928 75	590 06/03/2003			
CORNING INCORPORATED SP-TI-3-1 CORNING, NY 14831			EXAMINER	
			NGUYEN, TAM M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1764	Q
			DATE MAILED: 06/03/2003	0

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		# >7				
	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/821,927	LIU ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Tam M. Nguyen	1764				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period vorce to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute. - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 F	February 2003 .					
,	is action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-31 and 36-39</u> is/are pending in the						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	wn from consideration.					
•)☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-31 and 36-39</u> is/are rejected.						
7)⊠ Claim(s) <u>4</u> is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o Application Papers	r election requirement.					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accept	oted or b)⊡ objected to by the Exa	miner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the						
11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.						
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.						
12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a	a)-(d) or (f).				
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority document	s have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority document	s have been received in Applicat	ion No				
Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bu See the attached detailed Office action for a list	reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domesti	c priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).				
 a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language pro 15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domest 						
Attachment(s)	_					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3	5) D Notice of Informal	y (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)				
S. Patent and Trademark Office		D 4 (D N - 2				

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The rejection of claims 1-31 under 35 USC § 112 is withdrawn by the examiner in view of the amendments filed on February 3 and February 26, 2003.

The rejection of claims 1-31 under 35 USC § 102 and 103 is withdrawn by the examiner in view of the amendment filed on February 3 and February 26, 2003.

A new non-final Office Action follows. Therefore, application's arguments will not be addressed.

Claim Objections

Claim 4 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. The limitation in claim 4 is already in claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

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1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-15, 18-21 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over D.S. Soni and B.L. Crynes, "A comparison of the Hydrodesulfurization and Hydrodenitrogenation Activities of Monolith Alumina Impregnated with Cobalt and Molybdenum and a Commercial Catalyst" ACS *Symp. Ser.*, 156 (1981), 208-224 in view of S.Irandoust and O. Gahne "Competive hydrodesulfurization and hydrogenation in a Monolithic Reactor", *AIChE Journal*, 36 (5), pp 746-752 (1990).

Soni discloses a process for removing heteroatoms by contacting a liquid hydrocarbon with hydrogen in the presence of monolith alumina catalyst having a honeycomb configuration and the catalyst comprises Alumina, Mo, and Co. The liquid hydrocarbon comprises oxygen, nitrogen, and about 0.47 wt. % of sulfur compounds. The process is operating at a temperature of 371° C and at a pressure of 1500 psia (105 bars). See entire reference

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Soni does not specifically disclose that the superficial liquid linear velocity of said feed stream is greater than 0.02 cm/s or 0.2 cm/s. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Soni by operating the process at the superficial liquid linear velocity of greater than 0.02 cm/s or 0.2 cm/s as taught by Irandoust (see page 748) because Irandoust teaches that it is effective to operating a hydrodesulfurization process at an average linear velocity of from 1.76×10^{-2} to 3.5×10^{-2} m/s (1.76 to 3.5 cm/s).

Soni does not specifically disclose that the one-pass conversion of a heteroatom is greater than 50%. However, the modified process of Soni is similar to the process of claim 1 in terms of feedstock, catalyst, and liquid linear velocity of the feed. Therefore, it would be expected that the modified process of Soni would have the claimed conversion.

Soni does not specifically disclose the boiling point or the type of the hydrocarbon feed. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Soni by using the claimed feed because the type of hydrocarbon feed or the boiling point of the feed is not crucial to the process of Soni. Therefore, one of skill in the art would employ any hydrocarbon feed including the claimed feed in the process of Soni. Consequently, when the claimed feed is employed in the Soni process, the hydrocarbon product would be the same as the claimed hydrocarbon product (e.g., diesel fuel).

Soni does not specifically disclose that the treated hydrocarbon is separated a sour gas containing hydrogen sulfide. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Soni by separating

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the hydrocarbon product from hydrogen sulfide because one of skill in the art would separate hydrogen sulfide the hydrocarbon product if one desires to obtains a pure product.

Claims 16, 17, 22, 23, 25, 27-31 and 36-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over references as applied to claims 1-15 above, and further in view of GB-963,941.

Sonic does not specifically disclose the ratio of hydrogen to liquid feed. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Soni by using the claimed ratio because it is effective to use an amount of hydrogen greater than the stoichiometric amount of hydrogen and the claimed amount of hydrogen used is greater than the stoichiometric amount. Therefore, one of skill in the art would use any amount of hydrogen which is greater than the stoichiometric amount (including the claimed amount) in the process of Soni.

Soni does not specifically disclose that the LHSV is greater than about 0.1 h⁻¹ or 0.7 h⁻¹. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Soni by operating the process at the LHSV of from 0.2-10 as taught by the GB reference (see col. 2, line 40) because the GB reference discloses that it is effective to operate a process for removing heteroatoms from a hydrocarbon feed by employing a LHSV at a rate of from 0.2 to 10.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

Tam M. Nguyen Examiner Art Unit 1764

Lain

TN May 31, 2003